(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2953.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1803.

BERLIN, May 24.

CITIZEN Laforet, miniſter extraordinary of the French republic, had his firſt audience of H. M. who gave him the moſt gracious reception.

The greateſt activity prevails within this fortnight in our foreign department. Couriers are frequently diſpatched both to Paris, Peterſburg, Vienna, and London. It appears that this correſpondence is relative to the fate of the electorate of Hanover. Our court without wiſhing to occupy this country, as it did lately, would gladly ſee it out of danger of an invaſion. This has been notified to the French government from which an anſwer is hourly expected. It is imagined, that the new circumſtances will engage the king to defer the journey he propoſed to take to Franconia. The grand review is finiſhed, and hitherto no preparations are making for the departure of his majeſty.

The privy counſellor, de Ceſar, appointed miniſter from Pruſſia to the Batavian republic, will immediately ſet off for the Hague.

LONDON, June 1.

A letter from the Hague, of the 22d ultimo, ſays, "On Saturday laſt Mr. Liſton made an offer of neutrality to our government, on the part of England, provided it was rigorouſly obſerved, a propoſition which was eagerly embraced; but as ſoon as citizen Semonville got ſcent of it, he repaired to the members of the government of ſtate, and declared, that if they accepted the offers of the Engliſh miniſter, his government would inſtantly ſend 100,000 men into the country. They, however, then refuſed; but on ſome intimations, it ſeems that we have reſolved to expoſe ourſelves to the vengeance of England, rather than that of France; for to-day orders were iſſued for laying an embargo on all Engliſh ſhips in the ports of this republic. Mr. Liſton has made no preparation for his departure."

June 4.

From the French papers it appears, that as far as is to be learnt from them, all parties join cordially in ſupport of the war, and their determination to carry it on with ſpirit. The orators of the French government are loud in their complaints againſt Great-Britain. Even Boiſy D'Anglas, a man conſidered as being moderate in views, joined in this violent language. The importance of the retention of Malta is magnified in extravagant terms. The moſt inſidious views are attributed to miniſters, for their wiſh to keep poſſeſſion of it. It is contended that it is to be made ſubſervient to our views againſt the grand ſignior by ſeizing on Egypt. They talk of our employing it as a means of exerciſing complete control over Italy, or inſulting Spain, or deſtroying the whole influence of France in the Mediterranean. Theſe and a number of other aſſertions are repeated in the report made to the tribunate by Daru, and they were loudly applauded. Invaſion is threatened with oſtentatious parade. Rioufſe, in his ſpeech, ſaid, "Let but Heaven give us a fair wind, and theſe ſlanderers will ſee what we can do in thirty-ſix hours." This ſentiment was vehemently applauded by the auditors.

The war and every concomitant they aſcribe ſolely to Great-Britain, forming for herſelf an unjuſt code of public right, and acting upon it. Theſe declarations are followed by a ſeries of invectives againſt the Engliſh government, delivered in the tribunate and legiſlative body. An analyſis of the negotiation is given, as well as the complaints of our miniſters, and the different propoſitions offered by both parties.

Paris papers up to the 27th of May are received. The Moniteur of the 24th contains a long examination of the papers laid before the houſe of commons. It is affirmed that of the 72 articles contained in theſe papers, only ten are official—that the moſt important ones, and thoſe which would throw moſt light on the tranſactions, have been ſuppreſſed, and that paſſages in others have been deſignedly omitted. Theſe omiſſions complained of ſeem, from the ſpecimens given, to relate entirely to the refuſal of the emperor of Ruſſia to guarantee Malta, which it appears the French miniſter flatly contradicted.

The Paris papers to the 30th inſt. have arrived this day. A column of the French army is deſtined to invade Naples. The expreſſion is, "to occupy thoſe poſts in the kingdom of Naples, which were held by the French troops before the peace."

The French agents at Hamburg contrived to buy up all the naval ſtores in that city even before it was aſcertained that hoſtilities would commence between this country and France; as a proof that the French government had reſolved on war, notwithſtanding all their pacific declarations.

Whatever difference of opinion may exiſt in parliament on the conduct of miniſtry, whatever may be the ſtate of different parties, there is the greateſt unanimity in the conviction, that the conduct of the French has been uniformly hoſtile ſince the definitive treaty, and in a determination to reſiſt the ambition of the enemy.

The arguments uſed againſt the miniſtry of having too long neglected to arreſt the arm of Gallic aggreſſion, are ſuch as muſt endear them to every lover of peace. We believe the country at large will unite with us, in extolling the moderation and forbearance of the miniſtry. For we ſolemnly declare, that we ſhould have expreſſed our diſapprobation, had not the miniſters waited till the meaſure of the French iniquity was complete.

From Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Ruſſian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greateſt diſpatch. Every ſhip at Revel and Cronſtadt is preparing for ſea with the utmoſt activity, ſo that a ſtrong Ruſſian ſquadron is expected to appear very ſoon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain caſes a conſiderable body of troops will be embarked on board it. According to the report of a captain of a ſhip which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel, 13 ſhips of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to ſail, in the road of Revel.

It is generally believed in the firſt circles, that the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Paris, the count de Markoff, has been inſulted by the firſt conſul in the moſt groſs and indecent manner. It is ſtated that the ambaſſador having preſented a remonſtrance to Buonaparte, in conſequence of the unjuſt impriſonment of the Engliſh in France, the conſul replied in the moſt outrageous terms. It is even ſaid that he employed manuel violence. At all events the general circumſtance is by no means improbable.

June 6.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and a regular official intercourſe is to be continued; the government of each country having declared that, under exiſting circumſtances, it will not be the firſt to interrupt it.

June 7.

We underſtand advices have been received from Liſbon, of the French ambaſſador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in conſequence of the Portugueſe refuſing to ſhut their ports againſt the Engliſh.

We yeſterday heard of the reſignation of the right honourable William Dundas, one of the commiſſioners of the board of control.

Letters from Cadiz, by the laſt mail, ſtate, that all the ſhips of the line, and frigates in that harbour, are equipping with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Yeſterday we received Paris papers of the 30th ult. They contain nothing more than another ſupply upon paper to increaſe the naval force of the republic, and to facilitate the means of invaſion. In conſequence of a reſolution unanimouſly agreed to, at a general aſſembly of the inhabitants of Paris, a voluntary ſubſcription is immediately to be opened, for raiſing a ſum to be appropriated to the conſtruction and equipment of gun-boats and pinnaces, and boats fitted for the tranſportation of troops. The ſhip voted by the trading intereſt of the metropolis is to mount 120 guns, and to be called the Commerce of Paris. If the merchants of Paris can ſupply their government with one ſhip of the line, ſurely thoſe of London could find little difficulty in fitting out a whole fleet.

The legiſlative body terminated its ſeſſion on the 28th ult. Government has pledged itſelf, that the war ſhall be terminated in ſuch a manner, as ſhall put it out of our power to renew it for a long time. Of its inclinations to annihilate the wealth, the influence, the happineſs, and the power of Great-Britain, we have had ſufficient proofs. The very meaſure it purſued during the peace had this end for its object. Should it ſucceed, will any one party in this country fare better than the reſt? No—all will be deſtroyed and plundered with indiſcriminating fury! With a war before us, avowed by our enemy to be a war of extermination, can any one be ſo blind to his own ſafety as to heſitate reſpecting the exertions and ſacrifices he ought to make for his country?

In the mean-time our cruiſers continue to bring in a number of prizes. This, however, we conſider of but ſecondary moment, and chiefly uſeful in as far as it takes from the means of our enemy from carrying on the war; and in this view of it we cannot ſee why the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips merely for the convenience of France, ſhould be permitted to reach their deſtined ports, without any attempt on our part to hinder them. Will France heſitate to make uſe of the wealth which has been accumulated in South-America, during the late war, as ſoon as it ſhall ſafely arrive in Spain? Can any one believe that Spain will be allowed to remain neutral longer than ſuits the convenience of the firſt conſul? We are not advocates for robbery, but we hold it to be found policy to keep the enemy from getting poſſeſſion of ſuch means for war, and that it would be better both for this country and Spain to make the latter our creditor, and afterwards to return the property when peace ſhall be again reſtored.

Mr. Talbot, lord Whitworth's ſecretary, arrived in town on Saturday morning; and without taking any reſt, though he had travelled all night, he immediately dreſſed and went to the drawing-room to pay his reſpects to their majeſties. We find that no reſtriction has been at any time laid by the French government on any of the perſons connected with the Britiſh embaſſy, and that none of lord Whitworth's property, or of the property of his ſuite, has been ſtopped. Mr. Mandiville, the ſecond ſecretary, is ſtill left in Paris, to ſettle ſome private affairs. The Engliſh women and children are leaving Paris as faſt as poſſible: but the men are detained priſoners of war, on parole. Moſt of them are ſent to Fontainbleau, but ſuch as can aſſign good reaſons to the contrary (Louis d'ors perhaps have ſome weight) are allowed to go where they pleaſe.

June 8.

The endeavours of the firſt conſul to render the war popular in France, appear to have ſucceeded in a very unexpected degree. Several of the principal towns have followed up their profeſſions of attachment by unanimous offers to build ſhips of war at their own expence: ſubſcriptions have been opened at Paris and throughout the department of the Seine, for building tranſports and gun-boats; and even the ſchollars of the Polytechnic ſchool, "envying (to uſe their own words) the lot of thoſe brave men who ſhall be the firſt to land on the ſhores of England," have requeſted permiſſion to build and arm a flat-bottomed boat, to be manned by thirty of their number, "deſirous of partaking in the earlieſt military expedition againſt Great-Britain." Let them all, young and old, come if they dare!

The French funds remain tolerably ſteady: they are 48 1-2.

June 9.

At the meeting of the whig club, on Tueſday laſt, Mr. Fox, on his health being drank, ſaid, that though he conſidered the preſent war as more unneceſſary, and the arguments in favour of it more futile than thoſe urged in ſupport of any conteſt in which the country had for a long time been engaged, the whig club, in caſe the enemy ſhould be mad enough to attempt the invaſion of this country, would be found among the foremoſt to oppoſe them with their perſons, their means, and their influence.

June 10.

His majeſty's frigate La Loire is ſtated to have captured and ſent into Portſmouth a fine Dutch frigate.

We ſtated on Wedneſday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yeſterday we mentioned a report that reached us, of the enemy being alſo on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yeſterday, of the former place, (which belongs to his Britannic majeſty) having been taken poſſeſſion of by a republican force on the 2d inſtant, and that a ſtrong detachment was at the ſame time in full march towards Hamburg. Theſe proceedings it is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to obſerve, are a part of the ſyſtem adopted by France, for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Whether the great powers of the north will interpoſe to prevent this unprincipled project, not leſs injurious to their own intereſts than to thoſe of Great-Britain, it is at preſent extremely difficult to determine. Some accounts ſtate, that Pruſſia has expreſſed a wiſh to the French government that Hanover, &c. ſhould not be invaded; while others aſſert, that the court of Berlin will not in any reſpect interfere in the diſpute between England and France. The Paris papers to the 7th inſtant (which arrived yeſterday) lay much ſtreſs upon the latter ſtatement, and infer, from the probability of both Ruſſia and Pruſſia being aware of the ſteps that would be taken by the chief conſul, in the event of war with England, that neither of thoſe powers will oppoſe the preſent meaſures of the French government. Pruſſia, it is ſaid, without taking any part whatever in the conteſt, will content herſelf with forming a cordon of obſervation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Ruſſia, the ſame accounts ſtate, are preparing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality. There is at preſent very little *data* upon which to reaſon on this ſubject; but a few days will, we truſt, provide us with ſuch information as will enable us to form an accurate opinion of the relative ſituation of the ſeveral powers.

By the French papers we find that the French funds, though confined to ſo few hands, and conſequently leſs likely to be ſuddenly affected by national alarm as our funds, are rapidly falling. The conſolidated five per cents are at 49 f. 75 cents.

The moſt reſolute determination ſeems to prevail in France to occupy Hanover, nor do the accounts from that electorate give us room to hope that much will be atchieved in its defence by the public ſpirit of the inhabitants. In moſt parts, we learn by the Hamburg mail, *en maſſe* has been obſtinately oppoſed by the people. An article indeed is given in town on private authority, dated Bentheim, May 28th, which is as follows: "The French army on its route to Hanover was met by a Ruſſian aid-de-camp who, on the part of a Ruſſian general here, requeſted a conference with the commander of the French troops, ſince which the French army has halted."

This intelligence, however, requires confirmation. The interference of Ruſſia is indeed the only proſpect of ſaving Hanover from the French army.

Lucien Buonaparte, ſay the Paris journals, is gone to Spain, there to raiſe the ſupplies, it is ſuppoſed, for carrying on the war.

The voluntary ſubſcriptions for the conſtruction and equipment of pinnances, gun and flat-bottomed boats, to be employed in the intended invaſion of this country, are ſtated to be already very numerous. They are ſent in every day to the prefecture of the police from all ranks and claſſes of citizens. "The publication of the liſt of ſubſcribers will, it is ſaid, form the beſt anſwer which can be given to the hopes of the Britiſh cabinet."

Letters from Oporto, of the 26th of May, confirm the news of general Laſnes having left Liſbon. It is added, but this is mere report, that 15,000 French troops are at Bayonne, on their way to attack Portugal.

The intended levy *en maſſe* in Hanover was found not likely to be attended with ſucceſs. Commotions had taken place on that account in ſeveral parts of the electorate. On the 23d and 24th ult. the citizens of Lunenburg being convoked to a meeting at the town-houſe, to ſwear to defend their country, they almoſt unanimouſly oppoſed this propoſal. The ſame thing happened at Zell: but at Helzen all the citizens took the oath without the leaſt objection. Even at Hanover, the people are ſaid to have proved very obſtinate.

It is expected that 40,000 ſeamen, including 8000 marines, will be moved for in the houſe of commons this night; this will make the number of ſeamen and marines voted for ſeven months 100,000.

Upwards of 200 troops embarked this day on board the Iris, of 50 guns, for Newfoundland.

It was yeſterday reported that the French troops had taken poſſeſſion of Bremen. This intelligence was ſaid to have been brought by a veſſel arrived at Hull from the North Seas. The operations of the French in the north of Germany remain ſtill uncertain. The mercantile world wait with great anxiety for ſome farther information reſpecting the determination of the northern powers as to the protection of the Elbe and the Weſer. Should they be ſo puſillanimous as to permit the French to occupy the Hans Towns and the rivers of Germany, it does ſeem neceſſary that this country ſhould retaliate by ſome act of deciſion and vigour. It is ſhameful to have a mere toleration. Let them do their worſt, but at the ſame time, let them ſuffer the worſt. Now that the war is begun, it muſt be ſupported by force againſt nothing but brute violence and unprincipled force.

We find little worth noting in the Paris journals. The people ſeem very warm in their ſupport of the war, and voluntary contributions proceed proſperouſly. The French government is extremely anxious to render the war popular for the firſt ſix months. Within that time they expect the ſevereſt blows and the moſt important loſſes. After that they expect to organize their means of attack. This certainly ſeems the courſe the war will take. We have nothing to fear from the firſt ſix months, and our preſent ſucceſſes in regard to the end of the war, are ſcarce worth talking of. We hope miniſters have ſome grand and efficient meaſures in view, of which we cannot yet diſcover the elements. But from being ſo very ſecret they needs muſt be the more effectual!

We obſerve, with much pleaſure, the uncommon ſucceſs which has attended the navy, thus early in the war: The number of valuable prizes already taken, almoſt exceeds belief:—No leſs than 21 were carried into Plymouth only, within the ſpace of two days. Three large frigates, a corvette, and ſeveral luggers are among the captured.

The French frigates captured, are La Penſee, Franciſe, and Sybelle.

The Spaniards are extremely quiet, and are trying to get their wealthy ſhips home, before the ſtorm burſts upon them. The St. Julien arrived at Cadiz from Vera-Cruz on the 27th of May with 2,800,000 dollars on board for the royal treaſury.

'Tis impoſſible to conceive the chargrin and vexation of the firſt conſul, when he found that war was poſitively declared, all the ports of France blockaded, and hundreds of French and Dutch merchantmen, driven like ſheep, into the harbours of Old England;—The "*Moniteur*" redoubled its abuſe; every Engliſh man, woman and infant, in France, were made priſoners of war! a navy was *ordered* to be "*raiſed immediately*" and the ſhips of the republic were commanded to *take* and bring in every Britiſh ſhip and veſſel found on the ocean!

France has diſtinct treaties of peace with Naples, Portugal, &c. yet 'tis believed, ſhe will attack thoſe powers immediately, unleſs they take part with her againſt England. This ſhe probably defines to be—the *ſpirit* of the treaties.

Among the cruiſing frigates particularly fortunate, are the Doris and the Amazon; the firſt has captured a number of valuable veſſels; the latter a French Indiaman, valued at 100,000l. ſterling. There have been no actions, except that a French lugger dared to attempt boarding the Doris of 36 guns. The mariners were ordered to fire on her, which they did, killed 8, including the captain, and wounded 14.

June 11.

In a ſubſequent column we have given ſome important particulars, relative to the means propoſed by the miniſter for raiſing the ſupplies for the ſervice of the preſent year. The amount of the loan is to be only 12,000,000l. including 3,000,000l. for Ireland. Beſides the taxes neceſſary for paying the intereſt of this ſum, there will, however, be levied a tax of five per cent. on incomes of every deſcription, whether ariſing from landed, funded, or any other ſpecies of property; but ſome abatement is to be made in favour of that ariſing from manual labour. Theſe ſupplies though great, it muſt be obvious to all, are rendered indiſpenſable be the exiſting circumſtances, and will, we doubt not, be granted with cheerfulneſs, as the means of enabling his majeſty to ſupport the honour and intereſt of the ſtate. Forty thouſand additional ſeamen, including eight thouſand marines, were laſt night voted for by the houſe of commons.

No advices from the continent reached town yeſterday. There ſeems very little doubt of the determination of France to ſhut out the trade of England from all the ports of the north of Germany; and a few days will probably enable us to aſcertain what effect thoſe violent unprincipled proceedings are likely to produce upon the councils of the different continental powers moſt intereſted in the event. The intelligence of the French troops having entered Bremen, and of another detachment having marched for Hamburg, which were ſtated in our laſt, was received by a veſſel arrived at Hull, from the Weſer, and by a merchant in the city from France.

The loweſt window tax in the new regulations is 6s. where there are only 6 windows, and the higheſt 83l. per annum, except the number of windows exceeds 180. For 1 carriage 10l. for 9 and upwards 15l. each. For ſmall chaiſes drawn by one horſe, 5 guineas each; drawn by two horſes, 7 guineas: every poſt chaiſe let to hire, 9 guineas. Coachmakers to pay a licence of five ſhillings per year, and ten ſhillings for every two wheeled, and 1l. for every four wheeled carriage built by them. For one horſe 2l. per ann. for nineteen, 4 guineas each. Horſes belonging to farmers paying a rack rent of 20l. a year, 6d. each. For one dog 6s. per ann. for two and upwards 10s. Every horſe dealer in the metropolis 20l. per annum, in the country 10l. The hair-powder and armorial bearing duties remain unaltered.

June 13.

We underſtand the Batavian miniſter yeſterday requeſted to have his paſſports.

It was yeſterday reported that 20,000 Britiſh troops are to be ſent to Portugal, with all poſſible expedition for the defence of that kingdom againſt any attack of the French.

An expedition is fitting out deſtined, it is ſaid, againſt the iſland of Martinique. We heartily applaud every appearance of vigour.

Private Letters.—Paris, June 7.

In three days two couriers have arrived from St. Peterſburg, and the Ruſſian ambaſſador, after frequent conferences with Talleyrand, went yeſterday to St. Cloud, and had an audience of the firſt conſul for more than two hours. It is ſaid, that the emperor of Ruſſia has much approved the conduct of France towards Holland, and the plan of ſeizing Hanover.

French troops have been ordered to approach the Rhine, and the Corſican is highly diſpleaſed both with himſelf and every body elſe.—The military forces in la Vendee are augmented every day, and orders are iſſued for collecting an army of 25,000 men on the Spaniſh frontiers; whether it be intended as a treat to Spain or for an attack on Portugal, is yet the ſecret of Buonaparte. Laſnes has again complained, and aſked to be recalled; and at the grand review and audience, the 5th inſt. in ſpeaking with Chevelier d'Azzera, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, the upſtart ſovereign loudly abuſed Portugal.

Joſeph Buonaparte has been offered, but declined, to be the deputy elector of Hanover. An univerſal confuſion and ferment reigns in the Corſican conneils, and the greateſt diſcontentment amongſt his miniſters who have more or leſs lately experienced the effects of his bad temper and violent paſſions. Berthier and Chaptal have given in their reſignations, but by the perſuaſion and manœuvres of Talleyrand, they were brought over to continue in place.

Moreau, Maſſena, Macdonald, and Angereau, are more than ever ſuſpected by the uſurper, and watched by his ſpies. For the ſixth time in three weeks, the journey to Brabant has been fixed by ambition, and deferred by fear. This is one of the many proofs of the *boaſted popularity* of the Corſican, and of the general *approbation* of the war, which his abſurd vanity and inſolent conduct have provoked.

June 14.

We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to announce that his majeſty had come to town in conſequence of having been ſpecially ſent for by Mr. Addington and lord Hawkeſbury. It was ſuppoſed that his majeſty was thus ſent for in conſequence of the arrival of the French meſſenger on Sunday night. No council was held, but Mr. Addington and lord Hawkeſbury had audiences of his majeſty for a conſiderable time, as had likewiſe the duke of Cumberland, and the Hanoverian miniſter. There can be little doubt but that the diſpatch brought by the French meſſenger related to the taking of Hanover by the French. At five yeſterday afternoon the French meſſenger received a diſpatch at lord Hawkeſbury's office with which he ſet off for Dover, in company with Mr. Stowe, brother to the collector of the cuſtoms at that port, who had accompanied him to town.

At 3 o'clock his majeſty ſet off again in his poſt chaiſe for Kew, from whence he proceeded on to Windſor.

June 14.

Buonaparte has requeſted that prayers ſhould be put up in all the churches of France for the ſucceſs of his arms.

One of the ſecretaries belonging to the French embaſſy was ſent out of this country on Saturday. He was accompanied to Dover by a meſſenger, and embarked on board the Expreſs packet.

June 15.

Mr. Liſton's arrival in town, and M. Schimmelpenninck, the Dutch ambaſſador, being on the point of returning to the Hague, a meſſage from his majeſty, we ſuppoſe, will be delivered to both houſes perhaps to-day, informing them, that he has given orders for iſſuing letters of marque and repriſal againſt the Batavian republic. Government, however, has ſent orders to Plymouth to liberate the maſters, mates, and crews of the detained Batavian ſhips, and they may return home immediately. Moſt of the ſeamen, ſays our Plymouth letter, enter on board of men of war or privateers.

PARIS, June 6.

The intelligence relative to M. Otto's having ſailed from Calais, is not true. He was at Paris yeſterday. The road to London is no longer practicable for negotiators; it is only ſo for the French army.

Yeſterday was the grand parade at the Thuilleries. The firſt conſul afterwards gave audience to the ambaſſadors; and in the evening there was an aſſembly at Madame Buonaparte's.

The Neceſſite, armed en flute, arrived at Breſt on the 28th ult. in 29 days from St. Domingo.

The emigrations from Switzerland to America have recommenced. Many paſſports have been demanded in the cantons of Zurich and Glarus.

French funds, 49 1-2, 49, 48 1-4.

June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general commanding in chief, to the minister at war.

"*Head quarters at Niewburg, June 4.*

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honour to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march exceſſively fatiguing acroſs ſands and marſhy heaths, I took a poſition on the 31ſt before Wechte. I was aſſured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. General Hamerſtein commanding the advanced guard of the king of England occupied Diepholtz with the ſecond and ſixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a diviſion of artillery. I made my diſpoſitions to diſlodge him on the following morning. The ſecond diviſion commanded by general Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of general Nanſouty, received orders to poſt themſelves on Goldenſtedt to force the paſſage of the Hunte, and to direct themſelves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the diviſion of general Montrichard had orders briſkly to attack. The enemy ſeeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Berſten.

"On the 1ſt inſtant the advanced guard, commanded by general Drouet, had a warm ſkirmiſh before Bauven, with the rear guard of the enemy.

"On the 2d the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Berſten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched 12 leagues, gen. Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some ſquadrons of the ſecond regiment of huſſars charged with valour the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took ſeveral priſoners.

"I was informed by my ſpies, that the head of the bridge of Niewburg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weſer.——I ſaw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reſerve artillery, and I made all my diſpoſitions to puſh and beat every thing before me in the Weſer to force the bridge of Niewburg, or to paſs behind Stolzenuh, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover preſented themſelves before my advanced poſts; they invited me to ſuſpend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propoſitions.

"My anſwer was in the negative; they returned to make me new propoſitions: I informed them I would liſten to none, unleſs I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the ſtrong places belonging to it. After a long diſcuſſion, they ſigned a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it ſhould be ratified by the reſpective governments. You will ſee that the army of the king of England are priſon-

ers of war, that I am maſter of the whole country, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer.

"I have given orders to ſeize all the veſſels which are on thoſe rivers. The duke of Cambridge, the ſon of the king of England, and governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give in his reſignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haſte. He had, however promiſed to dine with the levee *en maſſe*; it is probable, that he will be embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Niewburg 14,000 new muſkets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I preſume that I ſhall find in the magazines and places of Hanover about 100,000 muſkets, and more than 1000 cannon.

"I ſhall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the king of England. I have found a conſiderable number of horſes for remounting the cavalry and artillery carriages.

Much praiſe is due to the care and zeal of general Delauly.

"I have the honour to ſalute you.

EDWARD MORTIER."

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 12.

ANTI-FLUX. No. I.

The great number of children who fall victims to the Cholera in this ſeaſon of the year, is a ſtrong inducement to publiſh the following remedy, which has always ſucceeded when the lax proceeded not from the effect of worms, the cutting of teeth, or from repercuted humours; it ſtrengthens the debilitated organs, and neutraliſes the acrimony of the morbific humour.

Put half a dram of ſalt of tartara in a pint of water —this is all the remedy.

Give the patient of this ſkaline water every two hours, lengthening the interval of the doſes as ſoon as the complaint begins to abate, which commonly happens the ſame day.

To a child one year old, two tea ſpoons-full for the firſt doſe, and afterwards only one tea ſpoon-full every two hours, in two or three ſpoons-full of milk and water, ſweetened together, increaſing the doſe according to the age, half a tea ſpoon-full more for every year.

This remedy is equally effectual for adults; it is a ſort of ſpecific in bilious diarrhea.

The firſt doſe for an adult is a table ſpoon-full, mixed with an equal quantity of ſweetened water; afterwards the half of this doſe four or five times in 24 hours. If due attention be given to this remedy, hundreds of victims will be ſnatched from the jaws of death every year.

The heads of families who may be ignorant that the ſalt of tartara is diſſolvible in the air, ought to preſerve it for uſe in a phial, well ſtopped up.

The printers in general, for humanity ſake, are requeſted to give this remedy all poſſible publicity.

Annapolis, Auguſt 18.

Treaſury of the United States.
Waſhington, Auguſt 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of congreſs dated May the 8th, 1792, entitled, "An act to provide for a copper coinage," in the ſecond ſection thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of ſix calender months from the time when there ſhall have been paid into the treaſury by the ſaid director (of the mint) in cents and half cents, a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand dollars, which time ſhall forthwith be announced by the treaſurer in at leaſt two gazettes or news-papers, publiſhed at the ſeat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatſoever, except the ſaid cents and half cents, ſhall paſs current as a money, or ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatſoever; and all copper coins or pieces except the ſaid cents and half cents, which ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, and every perſon by whom any of them ſhall have been ſo paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of ten dollars, and the ſaid forfeiture and penalty ſhall and may be recovered with coſts of ſuit for the benefit of any perſon or perſons by whom information of the incurring thereof ſhall have been given."

And whereas it appears by the books of this office, that more than fifty thouſand dollars in cents and half cents, have been ſo paid into the treaſury. I now therefore, in obedience to the ſaid act, do hereby give public notice of the ſame.

TH. T. TUCKER.
Treaſurer United States.

Auguſt 15.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inqueſt taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNSON, Eſquire, one of the coroners of the ſaid county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the perſon of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, alſo of ſaid county, who hath ſince abſconded and fled from juſtice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper to iſſue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Ephraim Armſtrong in any gaol in the United States, ſo that he be brought to juſtice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Deſcription of the perſon of Ephraim Armſtrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muſcular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is ſhort, black, and curls very much; his eyes are ſmall, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he ſpeaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis ſaid he has a brother ſome where in the weſtern country, if ſo, it is probable he has gone to him.—He uſually rode a grey mare, which it is ſuppoſed he rode away, as ſhe is miſſing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and deſcription be publiſhed four times in each week, for the ſpace of four weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Waſhington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

Will be taken a week or two with the

Patent Phyſiognotrace,

At the houſe of Lloyd M. Lowe,
Corn-Hill-ſtreet.

☞ Four for a quarter of a dollar.

Annapolis, Auguſt 12, 1803. 10 3/6

NOTICE,

That on the firſt day of September, will be SOLD, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

PART of the property of JOHN TUCKER, deceaſed, viz. Some houſehold furniture, carpenter's tools, and likewiſe a ſloop and ſcow, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of ſale will be known on the day appointed.

SARAH TUCKER, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1803.

THE ſubſcribers to the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at William Caton's tavern, on Friday the 26th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1803.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by THOMAS ROGERS of the real eſtate of Gilbert Hamilton Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the firſt day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next.

True copy.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE copartnerſhip heretofore exiſting between the ſubſcribers, under the firm of ROWLES and MACKUBIN, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe perſons having claims againſt ſaid concern will preſent them for payment, and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of ſaid concern.

REZIN ROWLES,
WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commiſſion buſineſs—All thoſe who have and will favour him with their cuſtom, may reſt aſſured of punctuality and diſpatch.

Baltimore, Auguſt 9, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwiſe, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 18, 1803. 10d 15/

WHEREAS Henry Howard, the ſheriff, had thought proper to publiſh my perſonal property in the Maryland Gazette for ſale by him as ſheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes, horſes, and crop, to ſatisfy a debt due William Taylor. I ſhould not have noticed ſaid publication, but as an impreſſion unfavourable to my credit might otherwiſe go abroad, I conceive it requiſite to refute an aſperſion ſo iniquitous; and as facts are ſuch ſtubborn things, that no ingenious reaſoning can overſet or even gainſay, I ſtate the facts, and leave my friends and the public to judge with what propriety the ſheriff has advertiſed my property. In June, 1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771 dollars, in a few days after ſaid Taylor had obtained my bond, contrary to his promiſe to me, he inſtituted ſuit upon it, and aſſigned it away, and having reaſons to be diſpleaſed with the above conduct of ſaid Taylor, I ſuffered the bond to run to judgment, which was in May term, 1802, and as the ſheriff became amerſed for the debt by the precipitate and unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the ſuit, I have ſince paid the ſheriff, as the receipts can teſtify—in September laſt 400 dollars, in October 195, in November 300, and in the firſt week of of the preſent month 70, in all 965 dollars, which covers the principal and intereſt of the debt, and ſundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the public to judge with what motives ſo large a portion of my property ſhould be advertiſed at the very time the whole debt had been ſatisfied and overpaid. Therefore my friends in particular, and the public in general, may reſt aſſured that the above ſtatement is correct, and that my property ſtill ſtands upon a ſure and ſolid foundation.

RICHARD HOPKINS, (Phyſician).

Patapſco, July 29. 10d 1/3

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, a negro woman named MILLY, about twenty-three years old, five feet high, of a yelloviſh complexion; had on and took with her two ſtampt cotton jackets, a calico gown, white cotton petticoat, two oſnabrig petticoats, oſnabrig ſhift, and a matchcoat blanket; the ſaid woman carried with her a dark mulatto female child about two years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, with her child, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive, if taken ten miles from home, TEN DOLLARS, if out of the county, and above fifteen miles from home, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and if out of the ſtate, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

Auguſt 17, 1803. 10d 7/6

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 3 do.
Orphan of Llangloed, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Caſtle of Caithness, 2 do.

} NOVELS. London editions, elegant binding.

D'Iſraeli's Romances,
The Spectator, 8 vols.
The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman.

Marriage Promiſe.

Forſyth on Fruit Trees,

An Epitome of Mr Forſyth's Treatiſe on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; alſo, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.

Broad Grins, by Coleman.

Dilworth's Aſſiſtant; to which is added, a compendious Syſtem of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, neceſſary to a perfect practical knowledge of this uſeful art—By Robert Patterſon, Profeſſor of the Mathematics in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.—Fiſher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Leſſons, Looking Glaſs for the Mind, Harriſon's Grammer.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, Auguſt 10, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patapſco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked looſe, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803. 3X

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

3X RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,
of Elk-Ridge Landing.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who ſays he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a white flannel ſhort coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old ſuſtian pantaloons, an old white ſhirt, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803. 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, have taken out letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of Auguſt next, and thoſe who ſtand indebted are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.

Annapolis, July 27, 1803. X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Iſaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderſon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joſeph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joſeph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Chriſtopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, Weſt river; James Froſt, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, ſheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurſt, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnſon, Thomas Johnſon, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linſicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gaſſaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Weſt river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joſeph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watſon, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county. X S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803. X

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good houſe ſervants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about ſix and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about ſeven years of age; they are ſold for no fault, but want of employ. Alſo a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be diſpoſed of for no fault in them they will not be ſold out of the State. For terms of ſale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to diſpoſe of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 6

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the fifth day of January next; they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors. 6X

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability for that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802. C. MILLS. 34

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

10 ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

The high bred Horſe

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at ſix dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careleſs, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep ſorrel, near ſixteen hands high, of great ſtrength and activity, ſeven years old, is a ſure foal-getter; ſome of his colts may be ſeen at Poplar-Iſland, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the ſtate. He will ſtand from Saturday evening until Tueſday evening at John Hicks's ſtable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thurſday evening; he will ſtand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Paſturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, for mares ſent from a diſtance. Particular attention and the greateſt care will be given to the mares, but accidents or eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named ſum is the price, if caſh is ſent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on paſſing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of caſh.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803. 12X

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable poliſh.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the ſign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 5

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himſelf JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and paſs for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a ſmall lump on one ſide of his face. Had on and took with him two new oſnabrig ſhirts, and two pair of trouſers, a pair of old light coloured caſimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and ſeveral other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired ſome years paſt to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has alſo a ſiſter living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north ſide of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the ſaid fellow and bringing him home, or ſecuring him in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803. X

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

20 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation hereof. X

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 32

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 43

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